

- Fig. 7. Interambulacral and ambulacral zones of a smaller specimen (natural size) from the abactinal side.  
 „ 8. Same, seen from the actinal side.  
 „ 9. Abactinal system of same specimen magnified.

## PLATE VIII.

*Aspidodiadema tonsum*, A. Ag. (figs. 1-9), p. 66.

- Fig. 1. Seen from the abactinal side ( $\frac{2}{3}$ ).  
 „ 2. Same species seen in profile, slightly enlarged.  
 „ 3. Same as fig. 2, seen from the actinal side, slightly enlarged.  
 „ 4. Denuded specimen, measuring 16mm. in diameter, seen from the abactinal pole, to show the anal plates.  
 „ 5. Same, as fig. 4, seen in profile.  
 „ 6. Anal system of another specimen, showing anal plates covered with miliary spines.  
 „ 7. Enlarged actinostome of fig. 1.  
 „ 8. Enlarged view of fig. 5, facing the median interambulacral line.  
 „ 9. Enlarged view of same facing the median ambulacral line.

*Aspidodiadema microtuberculatum*, A. Ag. (figs. 10-16), p. 65.

- „ 10. Profile of a specimen covered with spines; natural size.  
 „ 11. Enlarged view from actinal side, denuded (26 mm. in diameter).  
 „ 12. Same, seen from the abactinal pole.  
 „ 13. Enlarged view of genital ring.  
 „ 14. Enlarged view of actinostome.  
 „ 15. Enlarged view of actinostome actinal membrane denuded to show the size of the buccal plates.  
 „ 16. Enlarged view of primary interambulacral tubercles, with a portion of the included ambulacral area.

## PLATE IX.

*Phormosoma luculentum*, A. Ag. (figs. 1-2), p. 97.

- Fig. 1. Seen from above; natural size.  
 „ 2. Seen in profile.

## PLATE X.

*Phormosoma luculentum*, A. Ag. (figs. 1-4 a,b,c), p. 97.

- Fig. 1. Seen from the actinal side; natural size.